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THE FIELD OF POLITICS.

THE ISSUES IN THREE STATES MAINE REPUBLICANS IN CONVENTION VOTE NOT TO COMMEND THE PRESIDENT-VIRGINIA CONSERV-ATIVES IN A TANGLE ON THE STATE DEBT-THE

OHIO CAMPAIGN. The Republicans of Maine met in Convention yesterday. Gov. Connor was renominated by acclamation. A long platform was adopted expressing alarm at the Democratic consolidation of the South and a suppression of free political action in that section; declaring that the President having been declared flected by a tribunal which Democrats helped to create, the cry of fraud is unmanly; approving local self-government, Civil Service reform, specie payments and protection to industry; and opposing land-grants to railroads and a repeal of the navigation laws. Ex-Gov. Chamberlain offered a resolution commending the Southern policy, and Mr. Boutelle offered one dispraising it. Mr. Blaine opposed both, and after spirited speeches they were laid on the table. The Virginia Conservatives are still in conven-There are six candidates for the nomination, but no vote has been reached. Proposals to pay the public debt were hissed. The Committee on Resolutions cannot agree as to the debt. In Ohio there is talk of a workingman's ticket. Disaffected Republicans held a meeting in Cincinnati, and passed reso-

MAINE.

lutions denouncing the President.

BLAINE THE LEADING SPIRIT. THE RUSULT ON THE SOUTHERN QUESTION REGARDED AS A SUCCESS FOR HIM.

IBY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRISCNE. AUGUSTA, Me., Aug. 9,-The Republican State Convention to-day, was the most notable gathering that has assembled in Maine for years. It was unexpectedly large, there being between 700 and 800 dele-

The temper of the majority was intensely hostile to the Southern policy, and a radical platform was adopted. Ex-Gov. Chamberlain made a speech in favor of commending the Southern policy, which was very earnest; and Mr. Bontelle spoke against it in language which was fiery, ringing and decisive. After one or two other speeches on the Southern policy, Senator Blaine took the floor, and was greeted with a great round of applause, which lasted enthusisstically for several minutes. His remarks were characterized by all his usual directness and force. It was at once evident that the convention was in hearty sympathy with him. While plainly stating his disapproval of the Southern policy, he urged that the Convention unite upon the common ground of the old Republican party for the purpose of securing a Republican victory. Ex-Gov. A. P. Morrill spoke in favor of a commendation of the President, and David F. Davis, and others against it. Mr. Blaine moved to lay both resolutions on the table, and this was then carried by a rousing vote. The announcement of the vote was loudly applauded.

The Convention was composed of exultant material, and the statement which has been made that organized work was put forth to secure delegates hostile to the Administration was entirely unwar- | Chamberlain's resolution. ranted. It was noticed that the prominent advo cates of forcing a commendation of the President were gentlemen who have not of late years been actively in politics, for lack of adequate support. The moved that both resolutions and in favor of peace. He moved that both resolutions be tabled, and that ine convention to the Convention vote separately on them. result of the Convention is an unquestionable approval of Senator Blaine, while the platform contains a specific claim of the election of the Republican State ticket in South Carolina, Louisiana and

Delegates from the Republican strongholds departed on the trains full of arder for the ensuing

There is some talk of the small minority of policy men in the Convention holding aloof from the election to secure a Republican defeat; but this is hardly credited, though by a few loudly demanded.

THE PROCEEDINGS IN DETAIL.

Augusta, Me., Aug. 9.—The State Republican as called to order at the appointed hour to-day by James G. Blaine, Chairman of the State Committee. On taking the stand Mr. Blain was greeted with great applause. He read the call for the Convention, and called on Josiah H. Drummond of Portland, to preside during the prelimi-

Mr. Drummond, on taking the chair, made a few brief remarks, in which he referred to the success of the party in Maine during the past twentyone years, and counselled moderation in order to preserve the integrity of the Republican party. George N. Dillingham of Old Town, and David H. Knowlton of Farmington, were appointed temporary Secretaries. The Committee on Permanent Organization reported that the temporary be the permanent organization of the Convention, with the addition of sixteen Vice-Presidents. The usual Committees on credentials and resolutions were appointed, ex-Gov. Dingley being Chairman of the latter Committee. It was then voted to take a recess until 2 o'clock, In the selection of the Committee on Resolutions

the Administration had a majority. In Cumberland County the vote stood 35 for resolutions commending the Administration, to 37 opposed.

The Convention was again called to order at 2 c'clock. Josiah Crosby of Dexter moved that Selden Connor be renominated by acclamation as the Republican candidate for Governor. This was car-

ried unanimously, with cheers. A Committee was appointed to inform Gov. Con-

nor of his nomination. A platform was reported at 2:45 p. m. declaring that the United States is a nation; that citizenship is national; that while fraternal relations should be cultivated, a consolidation of the South which prevents the free political action of the colored and white Republicans is viewed with alarm; that the cry of fraud in regard to the election of the President is unmanly; declaring in favor of protection to industry, specie payments, Civil Service Reform, and maintenance of the navigation laws. No reference was made to the Southern policy. The report

Charles J. Talbot moved the adoption of the resolutions and the previous question. A scene of confusion followed and the previous question was not

Gen. J. L. Chamberlain moved an amendment as follows, and addressed the Convention:

hesolved, that we re-affirm our unshaken confidence in the integrity, patriotism and statesmanship of Rutherford B. Hayes, and we cordially approve his efforts to carry out in good faith the principles avowed by the Cincinnati Convention.

EX-GOV. CHAMBERLAIN'S SPEECH,

Ex-Governor Chamberlain spoke in favor of his amendment and his remarks were received with

He said in substance:

Mr. President: I offer this resolution, because speaking for my self and those Republicans who sent me here to act for them, I am unwilling to see the State Republican Convention of Maine adjourn without expressing a cordinal support of the National Administration which represents the head of the party. I am surprised that no resolution was offered by the Committee, Whenever did a State Convention fail to declare its support of its own chosen agents and champions! And of all times this is surely use when true allegiance and manly service should be rendered—now, when the issues of the last sixteen years are drawn to the sharp crisis. A year ago in the National platform we reallimed with care and completeness the frinciples which were our common band, the end we sought, and the measures by which they were to be achieved. If anything could be a more bold and forcible presentation of them it was found in Mr. Hayes's letter of acceptance. If further light or demonstration were needed, it was given in the courage outs, statesmanlike and noble utterances of the President's Administration put at opening acts of the President's Administration put at He said in substance:

rest forever all doubt of his sincerity, firmness and deve-

on to Republican principles.

The President has upon him a great and solemn rest bility. We have called him to a task now at Mani-The President has upon him a great and solemn responsibility. We have called him to a task more difficult in many respects than to carry through a war, because to settle a disturbed state of things in time of peace by constitutional and legal measures, is a far more difficult matter than to push forward a war when the warnest sympathies are moused and when men and motives are not so sharply scrutinized. We ask the President to sceure for the country the great boon for which we have fought and toiled so long; we ask him to consumonate a political, financial and tedustrial recenstruction when all the old systems have been overthrewn from the foundations. We ask him, from the disorder and disorgenization that has followed the terrific crash of forces in the intermal counter, to give us back a whole country. That is what we want, what we fought for and what we are still ighting for; and now, when the crisis has come, when the hopes and piedges so long held are being homesily and vigorously realized, shall we basely lesert the Executive on whom our own choice has devolved the difficult task? Have irlends grown as timilar loyalty so lukewarm that we shall be asked to let the resident alone, or a the most, to give him a fair trial? What has the President done to make him a leper to be it alone, or a caliptit to be put on trinit What has come over the spirit of our dream alone we a year age in this onvention affirmed our confidence in our principles and is I now venture to effect in sincerity so new to

et our resolutions then agree with our principles Let our resolutions then agree with our principles. Let them at least speak our meaning. If we are housed, if we are vise we shall stand by the Fresident. If the Administration does not represent the Republican party we have no Sational party. If this Convention does not the Republican party we have no Sational party. If this Convention does not the Republican party of the country. But let us in longer the words in moskery. If we mean to recognize the President as he is, the exponent of our principles and the head of our party, why hestate to say see in the language of mend and I will also say, if we mean otherwise, if it is an honest conviction that the Fresident deserves censure and desertion, let us have the manliness to say so framily

Mr. Fresident, the resolution I have offered is stimple and clear; it is more hore moderate than I would like, but it is such as every Republican ought to accept. I know not what other gentlemen would think it wise and pradent to say here, but for one, so har from waiting to see how the Fresident will come out in his efforts to party the country and parify the service. I am with the President now and here. I am for his policy, his and ours, is the only one that can save the party and complete its notice record and triumphantly elect the true man we boundarie to-day, the only police that can resture peace and business presperity, and faith between man and man to the whole country. I am for this policy for still another reacon, because it is right.

C. A. Boutelle of Banger, moved, the following

C. A. Boutelle of Bangor moved the following amendment, and addressed the Convention in its

Resolved, That this Convention declares the belief that Gov. Packard of Louisiana and Gov. Chamber-lain of South Carobia were entitled to their respect-ive offices by the same votes which elected Ruther-ford B. Hayes, President of the United States: that both Governors were clearly entitled in recognition by the National Government, and by the failure to recognize them, placed the National Government in the humilating attitude of surrendering to rebeis, threatening, too, with arms in their hands, to resist its legitimate authority.

V. A. Farwell of Rockland spoke in favor of Gen.

SENATOR BRAINE'S REMARKS. Mr. Blaine took the floor and said he was opposed

Senator Blaine spoke as follows;

I do not rise to see all for an indorsement of the Administration, or against; for the Souther in Pohey or in objection to it; but I beg to say an earnest word for the harmony and success of the Republican party in Maine. [Janu applaines] The resolution oldered by my excelont friend, the Prosident of Bowdoin, and the substitute moved by my friend of The Bangor Whig, show plainty the difference that exists in the ranks of size Republican party. This difference existing, what shall be done about it? Stall one man be compelled to swallow the opinions of the other? Stall not each have the liberty to cherish his own! Mr. Lincoln used to say about the matters of administration that be was often compelled to do as the old farmer in Lilnois, who, when he could not grab the stump or burn it, just quietly plougued around it. I am opposed to both these resolutions and I believe I represent the wishes of a vast majority of this large Convention when I move to lay them both on the table and then have a direct vote on the resolutions re-Senator Blaine spoke as follows:

A. G. Lebroke took the floor and made a violent speech against the Administration, which was greet-

Josiah Crosby of Dexter favored Gen. Chamberlain's resolution, and D. F. Dairs of Corinth spoke in opposition to both.

Anson P. Morrill wanted peace, but he said there is no peace in opposition to the National Administration, and he desired to say this to his friends who had preceded him. He proceeded to address the Convention amid a scene of great confusion, being greeted with cheers and hisses.

The motion to lay both resolutions on the table was declared carried.

The resolutions as reported from the Committee

were then declared adopted.

THE PLATFORM.

The resolutions were very numerous. Many related simply to State questions. These touching upon National affairs are as follows:

poin sational anairs are as follows:

First—The United States constitute a nation, and not a mere confederacy. The successful issue of the Revolutionary War founded the nation. The successful issue of the war for the suppression of robelion preserved it. The union of the States as one nation must be maintained for all time against all foces at any cest. foes at any cost.

foes at any cost.

Second—Citizenship is National. Its allegiance and obligations are National. The property of the citizen is taxed for the support of the National Government. His services are demanded, and, if need be, his person wounded and maimed, and his life sacrificed in its defence. In return, it is the most solemn, momentous and imperative duty of the National Government, by the exercise of every constitutional power, to extend its protection to every citizen—native and naturalized, white and colored,—whether menanced by tyranny abroad or by political prosecution, now shielded under the heresy of State's rights at home.

Third—Logal self-government in all matters that

therefore, with solicitude and alarm the complete consolidation of all political power in the sixteen Southern States in the hands of those who precipitated the Rebellion, while white Union men are persecuted into silence or banishment, the entire colored race is so practically disfranchised by force and fear that in Congressional districts where they have more than two-thirds of the voters, they are mable to elect one of their own race or a white man in sympathy with their interests. Thirty-five Representatives in Congress and thirty-five electoral votes apportioned to the Southern States by reason of their colored population are thus invested to the sole aggrandizement of Confederate power in the National Government; and late rebel solitiers in Georgia, South Carolina, Mississippi and Leoisiana are thus enabled to exert in the administration of the Government more than double the political power of Union solidiers in any of the Northern States.

Figh.—The action of the Democratic House of Representatives in refusing appropriations for the army except upon conditions that deprived the Commander-in-chief of the discretion vested in him by the Constitution was wholly unjustifiable, dangerous and re-dintenervy; and it is a striking commentary on this evil and perilous course that two of the States whose entire representation in Congress aded in defeating the Army bill have been since compelled under the pressure and violence of mob law to call on the National Government for such aid as only the army can render.

Sixth—The Republicans of Maine are new and

on the National Government for such and as only army can render.

Sixth—The Republicans of Malne are new and always have been in favor of every wise and saintary measure tending to the purification, integrity and independence of the Civil Service, and to-day, with especial congratulation, they recall the fact that during the sixteen years the Republican party has been in power every appointer of the National Government in Maine has done his duty, and that during the whole period no officer has been guilty of misconduct, nor has a single cent of the public money been withheld or in any way wrongfully appropriated.

Seconth—The great industrial interests of the country in agriculture, manufactures, mines and

country in agriculture, manufactures, mines and commerce are entitled to encouraging legislation with such faciliental protection and development as wise es of revenue may rightfully and properly

Hord.

Lighth—A sound currency based on coin and re-censible in coin, is essential to the prosperity of the people. Its attainment would impart confidence deemable in colu, is essential to the propole, its attainment would impart confidence to capital, secure remainerative employment to labor, decrease expenses of living, remove stagnation from trade and greatly promote the development of commerce in which Maine so deeply is interested. We therefore demand that in the resumption of specie payment the promise of the National Government be kept in an honest straightforward manner, and that no backward or sideway step be taken.

Mich—The mavigation laws which were enacted in the infancy of the kepublic, have proved their wisdom by long and varied experience. They embody the matured judgment of three generations of commercial men. Any radical change in these laws, especially in regard to registry and enrollment of

centh-The States of South Carolina, Florida Eleventh—The States of South Carolina, Florida and Lomisiani were fairly and legally carried by the Republicans at the November election in 1876 for State and National thekers, and the undoubted right of President Hayes and Vice-President Wheeler to the electoral vote of those States was affirmed by the highest and most impartial tribunal that could be organized under the authority of the National Government, a tribunal to which the Democratic notes for the Democratic party now to raise the cry of frand is both unmanly and dishonest, and if persisted in, must be accepted as an indication that the party, in its mad desire for power, is willing to incur all hazards of anarchy and revolution.

The remaining resolutions relate especially to

The remaining resolutions relate especially to State matters. They declare that economy, integrity and fidelity preëmmently distinguish all branches of the public service in Maine, as is shown in the steady decrease in taxation; that taxation must be steady and impartial; that non-sectarian education must be continued; that the cause of temperance must be promoted by wise prohibitory legislation. The resolutions close with a cordial endorsement of Gov. Connor as the gubernatorial

SKETCH OF GOV. CONNOR.

Gov. Selden Connor, who was unanimously re-nominated by the Maine Republicans yesterday, is the son of Wm. Connor of Fairfield. He was born in that town January 25, 1839, and was fitted for college at Westbrook Seminary. He was graduated from Tuff's College in 1859, and in 1800 began reading law in the office of Wastburn & Marsh at Woodstock, Vt. The next year the Rebellion broke out. Young Connor was among the first to offer his personal services to the Gove enhating in April, 1861, as a Private in the Woodstock Light Infantry, one of the companies composing the 1st Vermont, a three-months' regiment, of which J. W. Phelps, afterward a Brigadier-General, was Colonel, and Mr. Washburn of the law firm with which he had been studying, Licatenant-Colonel. The regiment was studying, Licatenant-Colonel. The regiment was mustered in May 2, 1861, and was at once sent to Fortress Monroe. After doing duty there a few weeks it wen to Newport News, remaining there until the close of its term of service. The regiment was mustered out at Brattleboro, Va. August 15, 1861. Mr. Comon was immediately tendered a captainey in one of Vermont's three years' regiments, out declined it, preferring to take part with the troops of his own State. Before his three months' service in the Vermont regiment had expired he was elected Captain of a company raised at Fairfield, but declined to procure his discharge as a Private. This company was afterward assigned to the 7th Maine Regiment. On his way home from Vermont he was informed of his election as Major of the 7th Maine, and at once accepted the position. On arriving at Augusta he was elected Licutenant-Colonel by the officers of the regiment. The Colonel, T. H. Marshall, was soon after attacked by a fever, which proved fatal, and the command devolved upon Licut. Col. Comor until he was relieved by Col. Mason in December following. While under Licut.-Col. Comor's command the regiment assisted in building Fort Marshall near Eultimore. Col. Comor participated with his regiment in the Pennsular campaign, and was in command after the first of the seven Days' fighting in Jane, 1862. After the battle of Antictam, he was placed in temporary command of the 77th New York. In January 1863, the larger part of the 7th Maine was consolidated into a hattalion, and joined the Army of the Potomac under Licut.-Col. Comor's command. With this battalion he took part in the Fredericksburg contests, and was signify wounded at Gettysburg.

In January, 1864, was appointed Colonel of the 19th Maine, and as ranking officer commanded the Brigade to which his regiment belonged until Grant opened his campaign in the Wilderness. In that campaign, on May 6, austered in May 2, 1861, and was at once sent to

In January, 1804, was appointed Colonel of the 19th Maine, and as ranking officer commanded the Brigade to which his regiment belonged until Grant opened his campaign in the whiterness. In that campaign, on May 6, 1864, his left things was croken by a musicet oall, and he was compelled to remain at Washington until August, 1805, when he was taken home on a stretcher. His Commission as Brigadier-General was received in June 1864, but his active service closed when he was wounded in May. In April, 1806, before the broken limb had become strong he accidentally fell and renewed the fracture, and was confined to his house until the Spring of 1868. He was a member of Gov. Joshua L. Chamberlain's staff in 1807, and in 1868 was appoined United, States Assessor. In 1872 he was made tollector of Internal Revenue for the Augusta District, and held that position when he was elected Governor of the State in 1875. His plurality that year over Charles W. Roberts (Dem.) was 3,872. In 1876 he was renominated by the Epublicans, and redected by a parality of 14,960 over Joan C. Talbot (Dem.). Joan C. Taibot (Dem.).

VIRGINIA.

THE CONSERVATIVES SLOW.

SIX CANDIDATES FOR THE NOMINATION-PROPOSI-TIONS TO PAY THE DEET HISSED-LITTLE PRO-GRESS.

RICHMOND, Va., Aug. 9 .- The State Conservative Convention reassembled at 9 a. m. to-day. A number of resolutions were introduced relative to the public debt, all of which were referred to the Committee on Resolutions. A majority of the resolutions favored the payment of the public debt, but every proposition looking to increased taxation was received with hisses from all parts of the house.

A resolution complimenting President Hayes for his rise and conservative course toward the South was offered. A delegate asked if it was in order to move to lay the resolution on the table, but the chair decided that, under the rules, it went to the Committee on Resolu-

A resolution declaring that the public school system was burdensome and should be abolished was greeted A resolution declaring that the Convention should pro-

deed at once to nominate a candidate for Governor, elicited a warm discussion between the members who were for immediate action and those who favored the adoption of a platform which should embrace the question of the public debt. The members who opposed immediate nomination are friends of Gen. Mahone who is recognized as the repudiation candidate, and they are determined that if they can prevent it no nomination shall be made until a platform is adopted, so that if it is not acceptable to them they can bolt and run their candidate as an independent.

The report of the Committee on Credentials came before Continued on Fifth Page.

THE RUSSO-TURKISH WAR.

ANOTHER RUSSIAN DEFEAT REPORTED. THE GRAND DUKE NICHOLAS'S HEADQUARTERS ES-TABLISHED NEAR PLEVNA.

It was generally reported in Constantinople yeserday that there was a battle in progress at Plevna. This was succeeded later by a statement that the Russians had been defeated. The Turks assert that the repulse at Lovatz [twenty miles from Plevnal on Tuesday is confirmed by later advices. Turkey has declared her willingness to treat for peace on the basis of Count Andrassy's note, but Russia is not expected to entertain the proposal. Gen. Zimmerman has his headquarters for the Dobrudja at Cernavoda, but is waiting for the fall of Rustchuk to begin operations against Silistria. Lord Beaconsfield referred to Russia in a firm, but conciliatory tone last night in the British House of

TURKISH PEACE PROPOSALS.

LONDON, Thursday, Aug. 9, 1877. The Berlin correspondent of The Times says that Turkey recently notified to the Powers the Porte's willingness to conclude peace on the general basis of Count Andrassy's reform note, but the correspondent thinks this is not likely to lead to any practical results just now. Russia is far too strong and too jealous of her reputation to acquiesce in Turkish propositions after one or several rebuffs. Austria and Germany, on the other hand, knowing that Russia is resolved in continuing the war, and, if necessary, going into Winter quarters in Bulgaria or Roumania, hesitate to recommend to Prince Gortschakoff the message of the Grand Vizier.

THE WAR IN BULGARIA. ANOTHER RUSSIAN DEFEAT AT PLEVNA REPORTED-

THE REPULSE AT LOVATZ CONFIRMED. CONSTANTINOPLE, Thursday, Aug. 9, 1877.

According to intelligence in diplomatic circles, the Russians in superior force have attacked Plevna today. The result is unknown.

Three of the imperial palaces have been converted into hospitals for the wounded.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Thursday, Aug. 9-Evening. It is reported in official circles that the Russians have again been defeated at Plevna.

LONDON, Thursday, Aug. 9, 1877. A Renter telegram from Constantinople, dated yesterday evening, says: "Many rumors of Russian defeats are current to-day, but the War Office only confirms the victory at Lovatz. The Russian losses are said to have been very heavy.

A Bucharest dispatch states that the Grand Duke Nicholas's headquarters are at Bulgareni, near

The Pall Mall Gazette says the Russian losses, July 27, according to an official statement, amount to 9,395. The losses at Plevna are not included in this statement.

THE ARMY OF THE DOBRUDJA. LONDON, Thursday, August 9, 1877.

A Kustendje, August 5, telegram says that "Gen. Zimmermann has most of the Fourteenth Corps and a division of another Corps in the Dobrudja, his main force being encamped about ight miles from Cernavoda. His operations have hitherto consisted mainly in sending out detachments of Cossacks on scouting duty in all directions. Gen. Zimmermann's headmarters are at Cernavoda. It is the opinion of the officers, who should be well-informed, that they will emain there until the fail of Rustchuk or its complete blockade, so as to enable Gen. Zimmermann's forces to operate against Silistria without being taken in the rear." The Bucharest correspondent who forwards this dispatch calls attention to the uselessness of Gen. Zummermann's corps, as it is powerless to advance and cannot do anything until other operations are successful around Rustchuk while it could assist these operations were it in Bulgaria, and after they were completed would be in a better position to work upon Silistria than from

* THE SKIRMISH NEAR RASGRAD. The full text of the Shumla telegram regarding the fight near Resgrad is as follows: On Tuesday morning a Russian force, consisting of two regiments of horse and one battalion of foot, attacked the Turks in possession of the Jaslar, but after a ernment announced that it should adopt a to the attack, but were again repulsed, the Turks maintaining their position. The battle was bloody

THE MILITARY SITUATION.

SYNOPSIS OF THE CAMPAIGN IN CENTRAL BULGARIA -THE POSITION OF THE CONTENDING ARMIES.

The military situation in Central Bulgaria, as modified by the Russian disaster at Pievna on the 30th ult., may be comprehended with the aid of the accompanying mans. The Russian forces which crossed the Dan ube at Sistova number about 240,000, being divided into seven army corps. The main operations in which they mve been engaged are (1) the occupation of Tirnova, (2) the crossing of the Balkans, (3) the capture of Nikopolis (4) the advance on Plevna, and (5) the operations in the direction of Rustchuk. The occupation of Tirnova fol-lowed promptly the passage of the Danube. The Russian troops advanced first to Biela, and thence followed the River Jantra until they arrived at Tirnova, the ancient capital of Bulgaria. This operation was effected without serious resistance on the part of the Ottoman While the Museovite troops were thus securing : foothold southward, another detachment captured Nitopolis, and thus established a second base of supply on the Danube. As soon as the Russians were firmly established at Tirnova, Gen. Ghourko advanced to the Balkan Mountains, and aided by the Bulgarian Legion, succ in crossing by a path eastward of the Shipka Pass. His forces made raids southward, but their principal operation was to enter Kezanlik, and capture the Shipka Pass, the nost direct road to Roumelia from Tirnova and Gabrova. The advance of Suleiman Pasha compelled Gen. Ghourko to abandon Kazantik, and retreat to the Shipka pass where he remains, expecting that the tide of war will enable the Grand Duke Nicholas to send him rein-

forcements sufficiently strong to cope with the Ottoman forces defending the approaches to Adrianople. PLEVNA AND THE LINE OF THE JANTRA.



The advance on Plevna has proved the most important operation of the Bulgarian campaign. It was undertaken in pursuance of the general plan of the Russian commanders to wheel around their right and left wings to a line parallel with the Balkans, taking Tirnova as a pivot, and thus force Osman Pasha, on the east, and Mehemet Ali, on the west, back across the mountains on their respective lines of retreat. In other words, the Russians sought to over-

the Jantra, and then advance securely toward Adrianple. The Russians first attacked Plevna, which is twenty-five miles southwest of Nikopolis, on July 19, and were repulsed after ten hours' fighting. The combat was renewed July 30 with larger forces on either side, when the Russians

vhelm separately the Turkish armies east and west of

were again defeated and compelled to retire in great dis order toward Sistova. Fighting was renewed on Tuesday at Lovatz-a point not marked on either maps-twenty miles south of Plevna, and resulted in a Russian repuls A Constantinople telegram reports another Russian de-

RUSTCHUK AND RASGRAD.



direction of Russeank, consist mainly in the concentra-tion of Russian troops in the neighborhood of Russead, where they are in immediate proximity to a Turkish army of 40,000 men, commanded by Mehemet All. Here an engagement is expected daily, although both armies may be disposed to await the result of the fighting on the west of the Jantra in the vicinity of Plevna.

The general position of the armies east and west of the Jantra may be defined as follows: The Russian forces hold the line of the Jantra as far as Tirnova, and thence to the Shipka pass. West of the Janura they or cupy positions at Nikopolis and Sistova, and southward as far as the outskirts of Plevna. East of the river, they have advanced to the vi einity of Rasgrad. The Turkish line, on that side defends the positions of Rustchuk, Rasgrad, Eski Djuma and Osman Bazar. On the west of the Jan. tra, the Turkish forces are distributed from Selvi to Lovatz and thence to Pievna. All the places named hith-erto, except Lovatz will be found on the maps, the lower one of which shows on a larger scale part of the country

BRITISH EXPLANATIONS. LONDON, Thursday Aug. 9, 1877.

Earl Feversham in the House of Lords, and Mr. Bentinck in the House of Commons, this afternoon consented, at the request of the Government, to resrain from calling attention to the Eastern Question, for which they had notices on the paper. The Government's request is based on the conviction, as by Sir Stafford Northcote, Chancellor of the Exchequer, in the House of Commons, that a discussion now would be disadvantageous to the public service. Mr. Bourke, Under-Secretary for the Foreign Department, in reply to a question, said: There has been no negotiation between England and Austria regarding the mobilization of Austrian troops in case Roumania or Servia participate in hostilities, or the Russians enter Servia. The Goverament knows of no direct negotiations between the Czar and the Sultan, therefore there is no ground for a protest. I do not know that Austria has comnunicated with Russia or Turkey on the subject."

There has been considerable newspaper gossip about the supposed facts, which Mr. Bourke's an-

THE PREMIER DEFINES HIS COURSE. In the House of Lords to-night the Earl of Beaconsiield, acknowledging Lord Feversham's courtesy in withdrawing his notice relative to the Eastern question, said: "When this cruel and destructive war commenced Her Majesty's Govthe turks in possession of the direction of Popkoi.

Short conflict retired in the direction of Popkoi.

Beginging reinforcements, they returned once more

British interests were not imperilled. Russia has returned an answer, which I think I am authorized in describing as conciliatory and friendly, to the communication, in which I have defined what we considered to be our interests. The Government has no reason to doubt that Russia will honorably observe the conditions which were the subject of that correspondence. But whatever be the case, the maintenance of those conditions is the policy of the British Government."

WAR SCENES AND TOPICS.

THE TURKISH COMMANDERS. Abdul Kerim suffered from a painful disease and was very fat. He also had an inordinate appetite and swallowed vast masses of food; so that for severa ours daily he was quite unable to turn to account the little activity he possessed. As to his military qualifica tions they could hardly be better summed up than in the bitter exclamation of the Sultan when he heard that the Russians were passing the Danube as they liked. What," said Abdul Hamid, "the Servians, with a hand ful of cowardly, half armed militia, could keep him ou d Alexinatz for four mouths ; and he, with every advantage, could not hold my Danube line for twenty-four ours." From the state of feeling betokened in this speech the Sultan rallied a little under Abdul Kerim's asurances that he had a plan of defense and must be althe Russian Dragoons, the Sultan's remark was: "Pdan. pilan! it will be pilan till the Russians are in Stamboul and then where will the plian be?" Abdul Kerim was emoved without delay. Mehemet Ali, the present comander-in chief, is of German descent. Born in Magde irg, where his father, named Detroit, a member of the colony of French refugees, worked as an artisan in rather poor circumstances until about two years ago, he left his ative town when quite a boy with the intention of be coming a salior. On one of his voyages, whilst his ship was lying at anchor in Constantinople, young Detroit afraid of punishment for some small misdeed, fled into the town and hid himself in the konaki of a wealthy masha, who took such a liking to the bright boy that he adopted him, and had him educated by the best untors in Stamboul. Mehemet Ali turned Mussulman, entered the army and was sent to the inhitary academy at Kankaidi, where he was graduated with the highest honors. He sneaks Turkish and French fluently, and, though only about forty-siz years of age, has had considerable experience. He first came into notice when, as Vall of Janina, he purged Thessaily of brigandage. In the Servian war, he had command of the Novi-bazar division, his mission being to prevent any junction between the Servians and the Montenegrins. Latterly, in command of the same corps, he has been operating against the Montenegrins where there was more elimbing than lighting to do. the town and hid bimself in the konak of a wealthy

RUSSIAN FINANCE.

The Economist takes a more encouraging view of Russian fluance than English fluanciers have been wont to hold. It regards it as certain that the Treasury which is not badly administered, will make predigious efforts, extending possibly to great sales of State property, rather than allow its credit to be for one moment impugade, and the raising of new loans thereby made impossible. Russia, though a poor country, does in ordinary times raise a sufficient revenue for its expenses, but it has no means of rapidly expanding this revenue to meet a crisis like a foreign war, and must therefore pay all its expenses out of borrowed money, receiving very little assistance-except for a time-from its exceptional power of issuing currency on which it pays no interest, and for which it retains no metallic reserve. It must call in the surplus of this currency at last, and the necessary loans will weight the Treasury very heavily, so neavily thatit must either find new resources in taxation, which is nearly an impossibility, unless the form of Government is modified-say by grants of large provincovernment is morned—say by grains or large provincial assembles—or must reduce the military expenditure very seriously, which would end in the same result. While Russia can go on with the war for a time, and can bear her burden of debt, even after the war, it not unduly protracted, she will suffer financially to an extent that must produce either serious disasters from revolu-

GENERAL FOREIGN NEWS.

THE MEETING OF THE EMPERORS.

ISCHL, Thursday, Aug. 9, 1877. The Emperor of Germany left at nine o'clock to-day after cordially taking leave of the Austrian Empress and the Crown Prince. The Emperor of Austria interview testified to the existence of the frankest under standing between the two monarchs.

LONDON, Friday, Aug. 10, 1877. In relation to the Imperial interview at Ischl, the Berlin semi-official papers contradict the report that a definite political agreement was concluded. They merely admit that the triple alliance was reaffirmed. The Vienna New Free Press takes a similar view of the

THE REPORTED FRENCH COALITION. Parts, Thursday, Aug. 9, 1877.

The Française denies that overtures have been made to M. Dufaure with a view to his forming a Cabinet of Conciliation. THE CHINESE INVASION OF KASHGAR. LONDON, Thursday, Aug. 9, 1877.

A Berlin dispatch says: "Col. Prajevalski reports to the Russian Government that the Chinese forces have captured Tocrun and Turfan, and are now advancing upon Karajar, which has been evacuated by the Kashgarians. Col. Prajevalski predicts a speedy dissolution of the Kashgarian kingdom.

THE EAST INDIAN FAMINE.

Losbos, Thursday, Aug. 9, 1877. The Marquis of Salisbury, Secretary for Indis, announced in the course of debate on the India Loan Bill in the House of Lords to-night, that the prospects in were a fortnight ago as there has been a heavy rain fall. Still it was to be feared that considerable and aggravated

THE HAYTIAN REPUBLIC. THE REPORTED REVOLT DENIED.

The Secretary of the Haytian Legation was asked by a Thinune reporter what news he had received asked by a Timuxe reporter what news he had received with regard to the reported revolution in Hayti. He replied that he had heard nothing to confirm that rumor. He had received a letter from Mr. Preston, the Haytain Minister to this country, now in Hayti, and that gentleman did not speak of any revolution. "This rumor must have been founded upon President Canal's lilness," continued the Secretary. "His physicians had astyised bim to go to Europe to drink the mineral waters, but as the Haytain Government has no Vice-President, and there was no person authorized by the Constitution to administer the chief magistracy during the President's absence, a revolutionary movement might, if Mr. Canal were to resign, be set on foot by malcontents before an election could be held."

THE OLD FREE SOILERS.

RECEION OF LIVING MEMBERS OF THE PARTY-THS HON, CHARLES F. ADAMS READS A LETTER WRIT-TEN BY VAN BUREN IN 1848.

Boston, Aug. 9.-Members of the Free Soil party of 1848 visited Downer's Landing to-day to hold a re-union and observe the anniversary of the Buffalo Convention. About 146 members of the party were present, the majority being Massachusetts people. At 1:30 o'clock a clam-bake was served. After an address of welcome by Samuel Donner, Mr. Adams took the chair and cences of the party and of the men most active in it. denville, July 21, 1848, from Martin Van Buren. Ex-

tracts from the letter are given below;

You will see by the terms of the letter addressed to me by the New-York delegation that they were well apprised of the character of my resolution upon one of the points of their address. Most of the prominent men in the Convention, who were sincerely desirous of respecting my known wishes, lost control of its movements in regard to the nomination after the reading of my letter, and the result is known to all. Although brought before the country in this unexpected and extraordinary manner, it did not require much reflection to satisfy me that the course I have adopted was the only one that was open to me, and to that I will of course adhere. My selficitude and been, not to get nominations, but to keep clear of them, and nothing can be done at Ruffillot that is founded on good sense and looks in good faith to the advancement of the great principles I hold sacred, which will cause me either regret or mortification.

Mr. Adams continued: tracts from the letter are given below;

Mr. Adams continued: Mr. Adams continued:
The letter had been received on the 28th of July. It substantially confirmed his former declarations and policy which practically cost him the Democratic nomination. That went to Gen. Cass. There was then nothing left to us to choose but to raise up Martin. Van Buren as the most courageous man of high postion in the two parties willing then to hold up our standard. His clear answer to the invitation scaled the bond, and from the 10th of America, lexit, that great heart.

Addresses followed by the Hon. E. R. Hoar, the Hon. George F. Boar, Amos Tuck, N. P. Phillips and F. W. Mr. J. G. Whittier sent a letter which was as fol-

Greeting to the men of '48. Thanks to Divine Provi-dence, which has enabled us to see the end for which we have states are free. Let us draw them closer to us by generous confidence and that office.

A poem by Thomas Drew closed the formal proceedings, and the Company returned to the city on the steamer John Romer, arriving at 6:15 p. m.

GEORGIA REPUDIATES.

THE VOTE IN CONVENTION 166 TO 16. ATLANTA, Ga., Aug. 9 .- In the Constitutional Convention to day upon the Repudiation Section, Gov. Jenkus spoke in favor of remitting the claims upon the State to adjudication by the Supreme Court of the State. He favored a fair legal investigation and a judicial deter mination of the rights of the alleged bogus bondholders, Gen. Toombs championed repudiation, saying that the State was not bound for a single dellar appropriated

A LARGE LABOR CONVENTION APPROACHING. PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 9 .- At a meeting of the English speaking section of the Workingmen's party held to-night, the statement was made that a secret con. vention of delegates from the labor organizations turoughout the country would be held here on Saturday; hat the convention would represent thousands of working-men. It would appear from remarks made at the meet-ing to-night, that a committee has been at work some time conferring with the labor Unions throughout the country, and receiving responses from various sections, particularly the coal regions.

THE CONDITION OF THE COTTON CEOP. GALVESTON, Aug. 9 .- Cotton is coming on well in sixty-three counties, but is poor in cleven, and in

three will not be worth picking. It is in good condition in the majority of the counties. CHARLESTON, S. C., Aug. 9 .- The cotton in this district is from ten to fifteen days behind, but the plant is healthy and compares well with last year.

MOBILE, Ala., Aug. 9 .- The plant is forming, blooming and balling unusually well in Alabama an Mississippi. The present condition of the cropits fair, and

TELEGRAPH NOTES. TROY, N. Y., Aug. 9.—James T. Kilfoll, a promi-

TROY, N. Y., Aug. 9.—Ella Del Noce, a daughter of Del Noce, a bank note cograver, was killed by lightning at met's Landing, Lake George, yesterday. St. Louis, Aug. 9.—The Kausas Pacific and the Atchison, Topcka and Santa Pe Railroads have formed a pool for all business. Forty per cent of gross sarnings is allowed for expenses, and the remaining sixty per cent is to be divided consily.

BALTIMORE, Md., Aug. 9.—Geo. Baynes, who was

DALTIMORE, Md., Aug. 9.—Geo. Baynes, who was arrested in this city on the 26th of July, charged with having stoien \$22,000 from the office of the Grand Truck Rallway a Montreal, and who was released, but subsequently committed on a further charge of having atoien \$40,000 in notes from the Consolidated Bank of Montreal, and of having forces the name of the Casher of the Bank to said notes, had a second hearing to-day. He was released, the prosecution having failed to prove its case.